Wermont Marmer

St. Johnsbury, Vt., May 29, 1874. WHY FARMING DON'T PAY, NO 2

When we see a young man who is just starting out for himself buying splendid horses and carriages, spending his time in riding about the country, lounging in the village store, or-what generally proves more rainous to fortunes than idleness-going about the country with some agency or patent right, while the management of his farm is entrusted to hired help, we expect to see his fields ornamented with stones, briars and weeds, mowing machines and other utensils standing out of doors all winter, fences poor, the neighbors' and his own cattle cating his corn, trampling his oats, and digging his potatoes, his cattle or once in a while one of his fine horses breaking their legs by stepping through rotten floors, and matters and things about the farm generally running from bad to worse until a mortgage on his farm is forcelosed and he goes to the city to work in a shop or stand behind a counter, declaring that "farming don't pay;" and we are seldom disappointed in this expectation. All attempts to make a business pay without attention prove failures. It is as true on the farm as in the store or the manufactory that the profits will be in proportion to the brains put into the business. The man who proposes to devote his mental abilities to selling a patent right or to dealing in cattle or produce had better not undertake to make a farming investment an adjunct to these occupations. A common fault with the Yankee is to have too many irons in the fire at once, and in trying to altend to them all they all get slighted. "One thing at a time and that well done" is a good motto, and if followed will lead to success.

One of the greatest leaks on the farm. and we believe the greatest leak, is the loss caused by neglect to save all the fertilizing materials which are practically available. Hardiy a farmer in Vermont saves all the fertilizing material produced, while many of them purchase commercial manures which to the interests of the whole people and not are brought from the cities or from South American countries, freighted thousands of miles, and burdened with the commissions of a hundred importers, agents, wholesale and retail dealers, &c. This is not as it should be. Why send abroad and pay extravagant prices for that which lies at our doors, waiting to be used, and which can be utilized at a merely nominal price? If the importance of saving every fertilizing material on the farm were realized and acted upon this year and next; the product of the farms of our state would be doubled in the harvest of 1875, and farming would be made to pay as it never did before. We do not look to see anything of this kind so soon but we do look to see the fertility and profitableness of farms in Vermont rise gradually, not only through economy of fertilizers but also through the adoption of improved methods and the dissemination of advanced ideas in the granges, agricultural societies, farmers' clubs, and last, though not least, the columns

Another reason why farming is not more profitable in comparison with other indusproducts and are ready to pay their price thing is done. Not so the farmer. He has no voice in saying what shall be the price of his products. He has cattle, butter, grain, &c., for which he must find a market. year, or until prices rise, will eat their worth in hay, the butter will hurt by . keeping, and rats and mice will cat the grain, so the speculator gives whatever he pleases for it, and goes his way, passing it through the reaches the consumer. The grangers are times, but it looks very much as though it doing a good work in procuring implements and supplies at reduced rates by avoiding the expense of their passing through so many hands, but the effects of cooperation among agriculturists have only begun, we are confident, to manifest themselves. Farmers have too long been isolated, individualistic entities, living without the benefits of those elevating, refining, and educational advantages which are derived Canada is the introduction of a hill for the incorporation of the International Transportafrom association with each other. There are too many slow, plodding farmers, whose lives are but the continual drudgery and work, from association with each other. There are work, work, which forms the substance of the uninviting picture frequently drawn in the imagination,—and sometimes on paper,—as a correct representation of life on the farm. If there is one thing which farmers need, as a class, it is to be made more social, more neighborly in their habits, and led to more frequently meet together, compare notes, and enjoy social intercourse with each other. The order of Patrons is doing a great work in this direction. The bringing of farmers and their wives, sons and daughters together for social, literary and other entertainments will do much to make their life more enjoyable and attractive and to keep their sons on the farm and away from the temptation, vice and crime of the cities. They come together not merely for selfish ends and in the hope of pecuniary advantages, though these are to be had in the grange, but there is nowhere a more generous, whole-souled kindness and brotherly

love than among the tillers of the soil,

They are not steeled against the cry of the

needy as is the merchant or the lawyer by

their business and by being brought daily in

contact with the vices, wickedness and de-

ceptions of the world, and their hearts and

hands are ever ready to help the needy.

Not only this but they are ready to make

sacrifices for the public good, and as they

are brought together in these meetings, their

mental faculties brightened up, and subjects

of general interest ventilated by discussion,

they will be quick to devise means which

shall have an effect upon the community,

gently and systematically carried on i be made to pay, and to pay well,

JUDGE PECK FOR GOVERNOR.

During the winter the governor problem has been the subject of much talk both by the organs and the people. Until a week or so ago there has seemed to be about an equal chance between some half a dozen among the many candidates who had been named in connection with that office, and it the improvements suggested, our Canadian looked as though there would be a pretty lively fight in and immediately preceding the convention. But during the last ten days a calm seems to be coming over the troubled waters, and Judge Asabel Peck, of Jericho, who had not before been counted us cheaper than we can do it ourselves, they among the "likely" candidates, has been will be likely to have the greater part of it innounced by one after another of the state papers as their choice, while nothing has on said against him.

Judge Peck is a bachelor, 70 years of ge, most thoroughly posted in all that relates to judicial or legal matters, and has a reputation of being a truly honest and upright man. He is and always has been a practical farmer, having a fine farm of 375 acres in Jericho, 75 of which he has cleared himself, and now keeps some 60 or 70 head of cattle. His interests will naturally be with the farming community, though his reputation as a judge is a sufficient guaranty that class or local influences will not lead him to swerve from right and justice. The hearty support given him by the St. Albans Messenger is proof conclusive that he is not a railroad ring tool in any sense of the word : Col. Clarke isn't to be found giving his influence to any of that stamp. It I as come to be regarded as a rule that

the governors of this state must be chosen alternately from the east and west sides of the mountains, and this custom is in the judge's favor, though we should be disposed to give but slight consideration to such a matter. When we choose honest men to make and execute our laws, men broad enough of vision and understanding to look of any locality or class, such notions will become obsolete, and the sooner that day comes the better. A man who would not do the cast side justice because his home happens to be on the west side will be likely to lean a little to one side or the other as his personal interests or those of his friends dictate at the expense of the rest of his constituency. The new era to which progressive minds are looking will produce 'servants of the people" who are above such petty weakneses.

The judge has expressed a determination to retire from the bench next fall, after having long done good service, and he will undoubtedly be the choice of the people, who propose to have something to say in this lection, for governor, though if it were not for this determination of his, made more than a year ago, they would hesitate about depriving themselves of his services on the bench. A Montpelier correspondent of the Springfield Republican finishes an article on the governor question with the following paragraph :

The name of Asahel Peck, now one of the profitable in comparison with other indus-tries is found in the inferior system of mar-keting. Manufacturing institutions have their regular customers, who require their wanted to ask him. His residence, too, was natter of uncertainty. He has a farm in products and are ready to pay their price for them. They have their combinations, and if they find that the market price of what they have to sell is too low, that they cannot get a living and with it those comfort about saying much, as they did not know but their brethren of the west would be contained by the forts and luxuries which tend to make the pleasant and enjoyable, all they have to do is to pass a resolution in their "union" fixing their price at a paying figure, and the the press was not then loosed, and the Farmer was an east-side paper, besides being a granger, But now the Burlington Free Press. comes out and speaks of him as a Chitten-den county man (as he really is,) and the St. Albans Messenger advicates his nomina-tion in an able editorial. Messrs Park and Barlow are at the same time announced a out of the field and as friendly to the judge They must be sold, and he has to take what he can get and, if that is too little, pocket his loss. The cattle if kept until another he would be. The judge is about 79 years he would be. The judge is about 79 years. times has been known to obey the Scriptura hands of half a dozen or a dozen merchants, agents, shippers, dealers, &c., before it tenth the law that Judge Peck does, I should to be Governor Peek.

CANADIAN TRANSPORTATION.

The question of cheap freight, which has produced so much noise, occupied the atten-tention of a learned congressional committee for many months, and been the prolitic pa-rent of more political humbug than any other one subject that has attracted public sen timent for a long while, has now crossed the border and is puzzling the wise heads of the Dominion Parliament. The shape taken in to the consumers of Western grain in the manufacturing towns of Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire.
It is claimed that twelve days' time and

hirty per cent, freight charges can be say by shipping goods from the West by way Montreal, over the time and cost by the Eri anal. The new facilities for transportation roposed by the International Transportation Company are the enlarging of the cataly, the establishment of swift lines of proellers on the lakes, and ultimately the entang of a canal forty miles long from Goorgian Bay on Lake Huron through Lake Simcoe to Ontario. This would save the long detour-through Lake Eric. The transportation lines between the East and the West are limited ow, so that they cannot be made to serve be purposes of trade; and it is apparent that, the immediate future, new measures must adopted to do the rapidly increasing busi-ess, and this Canadian route certainly looks ore feasible than pneumatic tubes or rail-ads under direct control of the state or na-

Wherever we can have water communication | very little if any of less importance than the at a reasonable cost, by all means let us portation of the Western grain which we use W. Lynde, of Mariboro, in old Windham than we do for its production, and more for a man of the people and in full sympath, transportation, of course, when carried by with all their interests; a patriotic defender rail than when carried by water. Accordof his country's flag in the late war for the
Union; an efficient and faithful officer ing to the recent report of the senate committee on transportation the average cost of fidence of his superiors in the army, a giff carrying wheat from Chicago to New York much to be desired, and which greatly by water for the last six years has been ed to augment the happiness and usefulness shall have an effect upon the community, and the world. Though to-day statistical tables show that farming does not pay in Vermont equally with other industries, yet there are plenty of fasts (individ-

nal examples) which show that if intelli- Chicago to New York, by water, including the charges for storage, transfer, insurance, &c., and 58 cents by rail, exclusive of these charges. The transportation by these routes to New York of Western grain in 1872 amounted to 86,853,989 bushels, of which 53,711,100 bushels were carried by water at a cost of \$24,632,884, and 33,142,889 bushels by rail at a cost of \$17,565,731.17. Surely, if this great difference in the cost of transportation can be as greatly increased by brethren are not quite so old fogyish and moss-covered but that the canal will be built. This will throw a large amount of the transportation business into Canadian hands, but if they will do our carrying for to do. We are not so jealous of our neighbor as to deliberately cut our own throats to prevent her making an honest penny. Give us cheap transportation, by all means.

On the first page we print an extract from an article in the Boston Globe which carries the impression that farming as practiced is the most unhealthy of occupations, rious of people. In the same article the writer says :

Eggs in any form are rarely seen upon the table of the family that raises them. They are sent to market. In thousands of families heef steak is an unknown article of diet. When an ox or cow is killed, that goes to market, too. Once in a while a sheep is sacrificed to the wants of its owner, but marely. The great staple is pork salt nine. ed to the wants of its owner, The great staple is pork, salt, ni tenths of the year and fresh pork for a few meals at the killing senson. As a rule very little milk is consumed by the adults of a farmer's family. That goes for butter and

It is a good thing that the Globe wess fit to enlighten us, for had it not done so the farming community would have continued to plod along in their rude, unhealthy way, and the next generation of agriculturists, as intimated in the extract above referred to would not have had an existence, and then where would the bread and butter come from for the support of the city journalist?

Seriously, though, we must say that while there is once in a while a penurious old miser on the farm who follows the example of ome business and professional misers in the cities who take Josh Billings' advice and "rise early, work hard and late, live on what they can't sell, and give nothing away," the majority of our farmers live on better, more healthy, and a greater variety of food than the average resident of the city.

The farmer's provisions are not reckoned in when the production of his farm is calculated, nor when his expenses are figured upon. Eggs, fresh meat, milk, cream, &c., are used without any account of them being made, and the producer always has the best, and sends the rest to market. If there is grant amnesty to those charged with offences a poor churning of butter, or a tub of dark, half-grained sugar, or an old-fewl, or a careass of bull beef, it is sold for what it will bring and sent to the city where it is sure to find sale at some price, no matter how poor the quality.

Statistics show that the average age which farmers live is greater than in almost any other occupation, so that when we are told of the unhealthiness of agriculture we have reason to be surprised. The twelve though of the hardest kind of work, are not to England, and the company promise to do as exhausting as eight hours to the mechanic, and do not wear out out his vitality as fast. His labor is performed out in the free sunlight, where he has the pure air of heaven to breathe, and the stalwart parents and strong, robust, healthy children on our farms are in marked contrast with the pale-faced, languid-looking clerks and mechanics, with their puny, siekly children, to be found in the cities. The former will snap his finger in defiance at an amount of exposure and hardship which would be certain death to

The American Farmers' Advocate has him a drink. moved its office once more, and now hails from Indianapolis, Ind. It comes out with of age and is a native of East Montpeller. The Free Press says he is to retire from the bench, this fall, any way. If this is so, and the convention nonumates him for governor, it may be as safe as it is true to say that he is an upright and learnest judge, who some-live and the convention of the co the brunt of the battle-and the same is true of an institution. The fact that they meet with strong opposition augurs well for G. T., is in session in Boston this week ulates itself on having power and influence we are sure it is composed of material which if rogues get in, as they will occasionally, they will be dealt with as promptly as was the Boston Grange. From our enemies we learn our faults, and he is wise who, learning, corrects them.

The wisdom of the National Grange having a fund on hand is seen in the fact that executive committee have sent circulars to thus to extend aid to the needy of their call-

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Editor of the Vermont Farmer:-While we have had presented to us through the press during the last few weeks a long array of names of gentlemen who, in the opinions of those who brought them forward at least, would reflect honor upon themselves and the state as governor, have not perhaps had an equal complement The above looks like sound doctrine, of names for lieutenant governor, an office first in the gift of the people. With your We pay much more for the trans- permission I will name my man for office. It is Ouarter-master General among his men, and always in the full con-

of his Green Mountain home, was not long idle, for the people of his town soon called him to the duties of legislation, and for several terms returned him to the duties of legislation, and for representatives, while his last term was spent in the senate as a careful and product legislation.

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The present drain of gold to Europe is for the senate as a careful and product legislation. in the senate as a careful and prudent legis-lator, who it is needless to say seldom took part in debate; yet when brought to his Chester C. Hutchins, of Bath, have been eet in opposition to any special or class leg-

of quarter-master general, we have yet to earn that he has not always discharged those duties with signal fidelity and unswerving integrity. Such a man the people should delight to honor, and we hereby nominate him as the candidate for state governor for the consideration and confirmation of the forthcoming convention, the 17th proximo.

Editor of the Vermont Farmer:-In my communication in your issue of April 24 I said that we did not want a farmer for governor because he was a farmer, nor lawyer because he was a lawyer, but that we want an honest man, be he lawyer, farmer, or whatever chances. And I expressed the belief that Mr. Douglas stood as well with New Bedford, the other day, and the fisherthe people as any candidate who had been Hon. Asahel Peck, whose name I first saw But things now look as though ticed is the most unhealthy of occupations, in your paper in connection with the office and farmers the most niggardly and penu- about the middle of January, is to be the man, and I do not think we could find a better servant for the people of this state.

He is open to the objection of being a law-yer, to be sure, which might not exactly suit "Calcdonia Farmer," but then that gentleman can call him a farmer, as he is "one of our best farmers," and I think the majority of the farmers of Vermont will recognize in him an houest man and one who well and ably discharge the duties of office, and who is honest and free from all the odor of rings and party polities.

Derby, May 25. VERMONT FARMER.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Dominion parliament was prorouged The New England fair is to be

Providence, this year. The bagging mills of Lima, Ohio, were

urned on Saturday. Loss \$20,000. less than \$400,000.

The forty-three women crusaders who were arrested at Cincinnati have been acquitted but admonished not to do it again. The steamer Trojan, from London for St. John, N. B., has been given up for lost. She has been out 47 days and no tidings from

Mexicans are stealing cattle, shooting people, and mixing things generally in Tex-as. Military protection has been askeed for by the settlers.

Two brothers named Fleetwood were sent to the penitentiary for life at Seymour, Ind., Saturday, for murdering a little German boy a year ago to get \$2. A resolution has been introduced in the

Dominion parliament asking the Queen to in the Manitoba troubles. Deputy United States Marshal Hildreth was shot near Hissboro', Coffee county, Tenn., Friday, by a man named Saunders who had

been one of a party to alleged Ku-Klux out-Several suits have been commenced in Wisconsin which will decide whether the new railroad law is or is not constitutional. So

far the people seem to have a pretty strong case against the railroads. The new Atlantic cable will be laid from the coast of New Hampshire to Nova Scohours which the farmer devotes to labor, tia, thence to Newfoundland, and from there gy capitalists, careless engineers and hasty

> business at 50 cents a word erick Softoris and Miss Nellie Grant took place in the White House, at Washington, last Thursday. The couple went to York on Friday, and on Saturday set sail on board the steamer Baltie, of the White Star line, for their future home in England.

Judge Lynch, of New Orleans, has awarded the following amounts to colored claimants in the suits under the Civil Rights bill: \$1000 to Joseph, v. Bidwell, proprietor of the Academy of Music, for refusing him admittance; \$250 each to George Washington and Lewis v. McCloskey, for refusing to sell them soda water, and \$250 o claimant, v. O'Neill, for refusing to sell

Of all the southern states which have been robbed and pillaged by carpet baggers since the war. South Carolina has suffered the most. Her debt has been increased to a most astonishing extent, officials have made man who has no enemies is never a positive- fortunes out of her poverty-stricken people, ly good man; he is negative in his char- and now her state treasurer is a defaulter to acter, while he who does active service for a large amount, the governor is suspected of the right must stand in the front and take funds, and the latter gentleman is in prison on another charge of larceny.

The Right Worthy Grand Lodge, I. O. of the Patrons. It shows that their effects are The annual report states that one great aim being felt. But while the order congrat- of the American branch of the order is to secure the passage in every state and territory of the Union of laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks, will keep a sharp lookout for corruption and the result made sure and permanent by within the order as well as elsewhere, and an amendment to the constitution of the United States, totally prohibiting their importation, manufacture and sale throughout

Senor Castilla, alcalde of Jacobo in the state of Sinaloa, has officially reported to the prefect of his district that on April 4 he arrested, tried and burned alive Jose Maria Bonilla and his wife for sorcery, it having been proved that they had bewitched one Silvestre Seacarias. The day before the they promptly sent \$1000 to the State execution the citizens of Porrasas demanded Grange of Louisiana, to be used for the re- that a final test be made. Seacarias took lief of the sufferers by the floods, and the three swallows of blessed water, whereupon the latter vomited fragments of a blanket the members of the National Grange asking that the people were exasperated against them to sanction the sending of one or two the sorcerers and demaned that they be thousand more. We have known of trades' burned. The sentence was executed with unions helping members in distress, but it is his approval. Several families in the town comething new to see farmers in a position other old woman and her sou for the same cause. The General Government has asked ing: cooperation can occomplish something the authorities of Sinaloa to send a detailed Prankard, in Brooklyn, was entered last among farmers, as well as in other occupa- report of these proceedings, and to take week, Tuesday night, and robbed of \$10,000 measures to protect the lives of persons worth of silks, laces, and velvets. threatened with similar violence.

MAINE Henry B. Lovejoy, a well known citizen

of West Waterville, committed suicide by hanging himself on Thursday night of last

cargo was saved. The Ship Ocean King, now building at tons, and will be the largest ship ever built in Maine, She is to sail under the English

A villain under a false pretext got aboard the schooner Annie B., near Monhegan, Me., Saturday night, and nearly murdered the per cent. within a year. captain and mate. He has been arrested and is supposed to be insane.

There is no little rejoicing at the connec Grand Trunk railroads. The former will posure of vegetation to decomposition hav-

NEW HAMPSHIRE. William P. Wheeler, of Keene, and islation he had commanding influence among his poors as a conscientious and safe leader.

Called by the joint assembly to the duties

Concord people are agitated about the longitude of their town, Prof. Quimby, o Dartmouth college, having discovered, he thinks, an error of 18 seconds in the old calculations, thus moving the state-house a mile or so, and the matter is to be investigated right away.

A passenger train on the Syracuse and Northern railroad ran into an open draw-bridge at Brewerton, N. Y., last week Thursday, killing the ougineer, Higgins, and Conductor Church, and severely injured the fireman and baggage-master. passengers were hurt.

men finished him.

The Quaboag river at Palmer has bestocked with salmon, 50,000 of them having been thrown into its waters, last week. An autograph letter of George Washing

ton was sold at auction from the library the late Charles W. Moore at Boston on Friday for \$25. The customs officers at Boston seized 60

muggled sewing-machines, last week Wednesday; they were made at Montreal, where the patent is not protected. About \$2000 worth of jewelry has been taken from J. C. Aver's office safe. It was

ago, and has but just been missed. The new schooner, William G. Shattuck, Mr. Archibald was called upon in refer-the hulk of which has been made by the ence to the statement a few days ago, and novel way of bolting timbers together, and which is entirely without knees or frame,

was launched at Boston last week. A bill has been passed by the legislature bolishing the state constabulary, and the Boston Methodist ministers are signing petitions to Gov. Talbot asking him to veto it

Richard Hill, who recently sued Arthur The business part of Independence, Iowa, A. Winsor and others of Boston for injuries was destroyed by fire on Monday; loss not received by the collision of the tug Argus against a bridge on which he was standing, has recovered \$2189.

The National Convention of Dunkard (a religious sect) met at Girard, Ill., the other day, and the associated press reporter mentioned the fact. The Boston Journal read the word drunkards, and asks What shall we have pext?

The Boston home for little wanderers ha cared for 3651 children during the past nine years, and, in the year ending on the first of this month, it received 241 and provided homes for 245. A good many mothers carry their children to the home in the morning and take them away at night, after they get through work.

The general sentiment of the public in regard to where lies the responsibility for the inaugurated during the present season, the Mill River disaster is pretty clearly expressed in the following words of the Springfield now that the several societies are about Republican, speaking of the investigation making up their premium lists and pro by the coroner's jury: "The issue has grammes for the fall exhibitions. We un-already been tried in the large sense before derstand that the New York State Agriculthe general public in the press, and this for- tural Society—the leading society of its kind mal investigation is not likely greatly to af-fect the verdict already rendered before that approaching the Royal Agricultural Society tribunal, that there was the grossest care- of England than any we have—has for sevlessness in the construction of the ruined cral years carried out the plan of hiring exreservoir. As to the question of personal pert judges in the several leading classes of responsibility too, the coroner's jury are hardly likely to go much farther than the general public, which seems to have settled admirably and is not likely to be general public, which seems to have settled down into the conviction that, between stincontractors, the blame is so distributed that, if we were going to hang anybody for it, it to decide which one it should be." The sefering is far from past. Many who were in comfortable circumstances before the flood but have lost all are actually suffering for want of food and clothing but refrain through pride from asking for aid. The relief committee are endeavoring to find them out and relieve their wants, though it is a delicate task. About \$75,000 have been subscribed, but the relief committee say they cannot meet the pressing wants ing in many cases very striking. Let the of the sufferers with less than \$100,000, The general committee have voted to give to each single man entirely destitute a sum agricultural societies .- Maine Farmer. not exceeding \$50, while every single woman in similar circumstances is to be presented a sum not exceeding \$100 and trunk. With this gift the committee will consider themselves relieved from all further responsibility for such persons; those with families they want to help not only through the present emergency, but to give a fresh Numerous impostors ask for aid, and

see that only those really needy shall obtain \$1.11. CONNECTICUT. The Adventists have a seven days' campmeeting at Warehouse Point, beginning

Glaring errors have been found in the ontroller's report of the expenses of the state board of education, by which its expenses are made to appear much greater eral more nearly as large. than they really are.

One of the most disastrous forest fire that ever occurred in the state has just been of the cotton and cane crop which was supextinguished at Killingly, after several days' fighting, and the loss is about \$10,000, about a thousand acres having been burned

Palmer Loper, Son of Capt, Loper, of New London, who has gone through so much of his father's property in getting out of scrapes, has been sent to prison for seven years for his recent crime of arson in New York. Several years ago he burned the house and barn of Dr. George E. Palmer, of Stonington, a friend of the family, but was released from the clutches of the law, on an agreement that the sufferer should be repaid payment was never made, however, and Lo per has never been punished. NEW YORK

David Mead was fatally sujured at Warnsburgh, last week Wednesday, by the explosion of nitro-glycerine which he packed up in the street. The wholesale dry goods store of F. T.

The state Treasurer of New York being nsane, the treasury cannot pay out any

money. There is no provision in the laws

or constitution for the emergency. William Banker, formerly a conductor of the New York, New Haven and Hartford The barque Philena, Capt. Davis, from railroad, was arrrigned before the police Portland, was totally destroyed by fire in the court Saturday, on a charge of embezzling River La Plata. About a quarter of her \$50,000 from the company. He was bailed in \$10,000.

The New York excise commissioners Kennebunk, will have a capacity of 2250 report that recent statistics develop the remarkable fact that in New York city, in 1873, the cases of drunkenness were twenty per cent. less than in Brooklyn or Baston, proportionally, and intemperance and the crimes resulting from it had decreased thirty The residents along the shores of Lake

Mahopac have begun a suit for \$100,000 damages against the Croton aqueduct comtion recently effetced at Portland between the pany for drawing water from the lake to tracks of the Boston and Maine and the furnish their reservoirs, the consequent ex- Hartford, Conn., some months ago, who had

ber of people left their country without attracting the attention of their government. If the average immigrant is worth a thousand dollars to the country of his adoption as is claimed, it is fair to presume that his absence will be a loss to something about the same extent to the country he has left There is cause, then, for jealousy and regret at the exhibition of an extensive emigration Yet it looks like the very height of folly

to resist these movements. People neve will leave their native shores and family hearthstones, voluntarily, without good cause, and where the motive exists it is useless to resist the movement. People come over to the United States to better their condition, and they will continue to come spite of all opposition so long as America affords a better prospect than Europe.

It is said that the rural districts of En gland are now placarded with large posters informing the people that there are 40,000 Englishmen in the United States anxious to return to that country, and cautioning in tending emigrants against going to the Unit ed States. This deception is made all the more effective by the printed statement on the posters that the intelligence comes from placed there for safe keeping some months Mr. Archibald, the British consul at Nev York.

he unequivocally denied having made any such statement, remarking that he does not in New York who would return to England if they had their passage paid for them. He authorized an unconditional denial of the statement. His clerks were questioned by the consul, and they assured him that no intimation of the kind originated with them, or with any one of whom they have any knowledge.

It was simply a dodge to deceive intending emigrants, but it will be found out and ultimately act as an incentive to increased emigration. The constant correspondence be tween families already divided by emigra tion is always a source of correct informa tion on the relative comforts of life in Enrope and in the United States, and while cheap ocean postage is continued mammoth posters and ingenious canards can have very little effect in staying the tide of voluntary emigration .- Ex.

The Appointment of Judges.

If any reform in the matter of judges for our leading agricultural exhibitions is to be abandoned for the old method. In the live stock department two centlemen make a committee who give their decisions independent of each other, and if they fail in a single instance in being unanimous upon any animal, a third party is called upon to decide between the two animals about whiel there is a divided judgment. We have been told by well-informed gentlemen that this does not often occur, such difference being decided by the original committee, who is by far the largest number of instances award the same class of premines to the same animals, the unity of independent judgment be matter to which we have called attention be well considered by the trustees of the-several

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

The following is a report of Mr. O. D. Baldwin's cheese factory, at Starksboro', for the year 1873: Amount of milk received, 624,485 lbs.; amount of cheese made, 64,560 lbs.: amount of milk used for 1 lb. cheese 9.67 lbs.; average price of cheese at the fac the committee are using every precaution to tory, 13c; average price net of 100 lbs. milk

> J. W. & J. H. Dimick, of Hardwick, have some fine specimens of Cotswold sheep and good. lambs-I-blood. They own nine sheep in all that average 111 lbs. of wool at shearing, the two heaviest fleeces weighing 144 lbs. each. Two lambs-two months old-weigh respectively 45 and 42 lbs.; one two-years-old ewe weighed previous to shearing 212 lbs.; sev-

The injury to crops in Louisiana by the floods is not so great as was supposed. Much posed to have been killed is found to be bu dightly injured, and the planters, encour aged by the help which has been extended them from the North, are going to make the best of it. Many of their homes, cattle, and tools are gone, but the sediment deposited on the fields it is thought will enrich them that increased crops next year will result.

Some time ago a number of horses died in Nordheim, Germany, from inflammation of the intestines, the true cause not at first being known. At last it was assigned to the bay, in which, upon close examination, an imnense number of microscopic animalculæ vere found. They belong to the genus acarus fœnarius, to which genus mites living on dry ruit and in cheese also belong. In times of Horse disease it might, therefore, be proper o microscopically examine hay and straw, since even the best fodder, if stored in a damp place, is very likely to be infested by those and other parasites.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. A colored man in Georgia who killed

oolish youth, dressed in a sheet, playing ghost, has been tried and acquitted There are 57 Grand and about 8000 subordinate lodges of Good Templars, with a membership of nearly 600,000. The most atrocious social joke of the sea

on is the marriage of Asahel Mix, of Bristol, Conn., 80 years old, and Belle Landon,

Ind., last Sunday, Mr. Schuyler Colfax dropped into prophecy as follows: "I am now on the shady side of half a century, but I expect to see the time when there will not be a fram-shop in this land. I can't tell just 12c; large cakes 10 to 11c; tubs 8 to 9c; ma how they will be abolished, no more than I | ple syrup, per gal., 60 to 90c. could tell 20 years ago how slavery would be ended. But the day will come when temperance shall prevail and liquor saloons be a thing of the past."

A visitor to the young ladies' seminary at found his wife-a graduate of the institution

he was riding broke and he fell behind the roller. Having the reins around his neck his fall stopped the horses and backed them, passing the roller over him until the reins broke, when the horses started ahead and gave him another rolling. He spoke to the horses, when they stopped and backed again, bringing him under the roller for the third time. He was obliged to lie by a few days, though his injuries were not dangerous.

"Forty Thousand People Ready to Return to England."

Never since the days of Hebrew emigration from Egypt has any considerable number of people left their country without at-

The deadliest thing that has been done lately by the "intelligent compositor" was his attempt to give leedilty to a lecture delivered in Philadelphia by Professor Smith.

The professor, in his discourse, urged that the price is the latter price. Beef is firm to backs at the latter price. Beef is firm to backs at the latter price. The professor, in his discourse, urged that "Filtration is sometimes assisted by the use of albumen;" but the compositor got the remark into shape in this ruinous fashion: "Filtration is sometimes arrested by the use of aldermen." A figure hearing a singularly of aldermen." A figure hearing a singularly of aldermen." A figure bearing a singularly of aldermen." A figure bearing a singularly close resemblance to Professor Smith has been hovering around that newspaper office to like the control of the c at night lately with a solomn looking shot- per lb., as to quality. gun; but the compositor has gone west in earch of fresh victims.

Henry Ward Beecher talks in this free and asy way of the Pope: "I have a great many friends in Rome, the Pope among them. He never came to see me, but I purchase from week to week or stop their machinery. Holders, in consequence, are able to obtain extreme prices for all desirable to obtain extreme prices for all desirable lots, for the time being, but when the really believe he is orthodox. I would ordain him to preach, and I would let him preach here if he asked me. I really beeve the old man is a good man, with some lieve the old man is a good man, with some cobwebs in his head, but they will be brushed away before long; we all have got them in some way or another, and whatever there in some way or another, and whatever there is some way or another. is in him that is pure and true and right makes him my brother.

We extract the following from a letter of George H. Jerome, one of the Fish Commissioners of Michigan, in the National

"When the sea, the lake, and those unumbered rivers and streams that bear their never-ceasing flood seaward, shall make such returns as they are capable of making, for some weeks past, but indicate a fair business. Choice Eastern supers have been sold at 55 to 56s per lb., but the bulk of the sales of super and X have been in the range of 45 to 52s per lb. mated that the yearly catch, consumption and value of food in these countries alone is equal to \$120,000,000. Now, suppose we put the fish at three cents per pound, and it will give us 4,000,000,000 pounds of and it will give us 4,000,000,000 pounds of food. Suppose that we estimate the weight of neat cattle at 700 pounds each, and a Prices Market Beef—A few thoice 9 50 to 10.00; extra 875 to 925; first quality 8775 to ound of fish to be equal to a pound of pound of fish to be equal to a pound of meat, and we have here as much food, all the uncostly yield of the sea, as is equal to 5,750,000 of cattle. Now to this add the yield of the whole sea, the lake, the river, the laketet, and the rivulet, and we have an expensive of good brain been and represented from \$100, 150, 175 to 250.

Milch Cows and Calves from \$35 to 65; extra 67 to 90. Farrow Cows 25 to 35.

Yearlings \$10 to 18; two years old 20 to 28. three years and 30 to 45. yield of the whole sea, the lake, the river, the lakelet, and the rivulet, and we have an amount of good brain, bone, and muscle food almost beyond the range of calculation. If we except China, Japan, and a small part f Europe, not a tithe of our great waterfarm has yet been subjected to cultivation. Let it be cleared up, plowed, manured, so to speak, scientifically tilled, and the choicer varieties of stock introduced, and we will prove a given acreage of water to be equal n production and value to the same acreage of land. In the good time coming we may possibly hold our fairs, build our stalls, make our exhibits, wear our badges, appoint our "tasting and smelling" committees, and feel big generally, according to the fashiou

A man recently visiting one of the cemete ries at Portland overheard a thrice-made widow, not yet old nor homely, who was standing beside three mounds, remark to a gentleman who is known to have been attentive to the widow in her youth: Joe you might have been in that row had you posessed a little more courage

An Irishman, who had just landed, said The first bit of mate I over ate in this ountry was a roasted petata, boiled yester-

Markets.

. Boston Market. A. D. HIBBARD.

WEDNESDAY, May 27.

Butter and Cheese.—The butter market has been in a very unsatisfactory condition. The receipts have largely exceeded antici-pations, and as the quality is not suitable for keeping, receivers are anxious to sell and will not refuse anything like a fair offer. The will not refuse anything like a fair offer. The sales of New York and Vermont choice have been at 27 to 30c, and fair to good at 25 to 27c per lb. Western butter has been coming along quite freely, and some of it fully as good as Northern, with sales at 25 to 27c per lb. At the difference in price, Western is taken in preference to New York or Vermont, and it will be difficult to sell the latter at any advance while Western comes in so Very few lots so far have been sold 150 under 25c.

Cheese. The supply of new has increased.

Cheese. The supply of new has increased.

and prices have eased off about to per lb., choice lots of factory having been selling at 154 to 16e per lb., and 16e is now the top price for the best lots. Common to good lots of dairy and factory range from 10 to 15c per lb., as to quality. Skimmed cheese is neg-lected, and difficult to sell at any price.

Flour and Grain.-The demand for flour ontinues quite limited, the trade purchasing only to supply present wants, but in prices no change has taken place, although the ten-dency is in favor of buyers, and for some leading brands holders have submitted to a leading brands holders have submitted to a concession of 25c per bbl. Medium brands white wheat, ranging from \$7 to 8.25 per bbl., are duil and negletted. The sales of facey Minnesota brands have been at \$8.50 to 10.25; white wheat St. Louis, including metal to 11; white wheat St. Louis, including metal to 12; white wheat St. Louis, including metal to 13; white wheat St. Louis, including metal to 14; white wheat St. Louis, including metal to 15; white wheat St. Louis, including metal to 16; white wheat St. Louis, white whe dium and choice brands, at \$7.50 to 10.25; Hilnois at \$7 to 9; and Obio, Indiana, and Michigan at \$7 to 8, with a few favorite brands at \$8.25 to 8.50 per bbl. In Southern flour very little has been done, and prices range from \$6 to 10.25 per bbl. for common range from \$6 to 10.25 per Dol. for common extras and choice family. Bakers extras are in moderate demand and range from \$6.50 to 7.25 for Wisconsin, and \$7 to 7.75 per bbl. for Minnesota. Common Western extras have been selling at \$6 to 6.75; and Western supers at \$5.25 to 5.75 per bbl.

There is very little change to notice in the corn market. We quote mixed and yellow at 92 to 95c, including new and old; and rejected at 75 to 11c per lin. Only are quite

jected at 75 to 91c per bu. Outs are firm and prices have advanced 1 and 2 The sales of brown and white have at 51 to 54e; heen at 66 to 73e per bu., the latter price for No. 2 white, and choice white would bring 74e and perhaps a higher figure. Rye is quiet at \$1.20 per bu. In shorts, fine feed, and middlings the sales have been at \$32 to 35 per ton, but shorts at the close are held at week 33.

Groceries.—Coffee. The trade are pur-

chasing only in small lots as wanted. The sales have been small lots of Java at 23 to sales have been small lots of Java at 23 to 374c, gold; Rio at 17 to 23c, gold; Mocha at 30c, gold; and Porto Rico at 204 to 21c, gold. Fruit. The market for Malaga raisins sustains very full prices, with a small stock and a fair demand. The sales have been at \$2.95 per box for layers, and 3.55 to 3.75 for loose Muscatel. Sultana raisins are selling in small lots at 144c per lb. Smyras figs are serves and firm, with sales at 14 to 17c per carce and firm, with sales at 14 to 17c per lb. Currants have advanced to 7c. Turkey prunes are selling at 121c; and citron at 28c per lb. for English and Leghorn. Lemons are firm and sell from \$7 to 8 per box, in jobbing lots, and oranges from \$6 to 6.50 per

Maple Sugar. Small cakes, per lb., 11 to

Petroteum.-The sales of refined have been confined to small lots at 13 to 13to per gal. but large lots could be bought 1 to 1e per gal. cheaper. Refined in cases is quoted nominally at 20 to 20te per gal. The price of crude at the oil regions has advanced since the failure of the combination to stop drilling.

Provisions.-The market for pork is very

WOOL MARKET When we consider the dull and unsatisfactory state of the goods market, the large transactions for several successive weeks is a matter of surprise, but manufacturers are short of stock and have no alternative but to new clip begins to come forward quite freely from all points, some weeks hence, we can scarcely look for so steady and firm a mar-ket.

New spring California is arriving quite

this wool can be placed on better terms now than later in the season, and that nothing will be gained by holding on.

Kentucky combing comes forward slowly, as scarcely enough has yet been received to make a price. Advices from that state also reports the clip in better condition than last core but it is still hold worth. year, but it is still held mostly above the views of Eastern buyers. As high as 43c per lb. is asked for selected lots. Canada combing has been sold at 62c per 1b., and this is the outside price for this description. Pulled wools have not been so active as

Watertown Cattle Market.

TUESDAY, May 26. At market this week Cattle 163, Sheep

28, three years old 30 to 45.
Prices of Sheep and Lambs—in lots 4 50,
5 00 5 50 to 5 75 each; extra 6 00 to 8 75
per head, or from 6 to 91c pr lb. A few

per head, or from 6 to 94e pr 1b. A few fancy sheep at 94 to 16e per 1b.

Veal calves \$5.50 to 9.00.

Prices of Hides, Tallow and Skins—Brightton Hides 74 to 8c pr 1b; Country Hides 7c to 74e pr 1b. Brighton Tallow 5c pr 1b; Country Tallow 44e pr 1b.

Wool skins \$2.50 to 3 cach, Lamb skins

50c each. Sheared skins 35c each. Dairy skins 75c each. Calf skins 15 to 16c per lb. CLASSIFICATION OF CATTLE AND SHEEP. N. B. Beef-Choice grade includes nothing but stall fed 1100 to 1400 lbs Bullocks. Extra and first quality includes the best, large, fat Oxen. Second and third quality includes Oxen and two and three year old

steers. Sheep—Extra includes cossets, and when

Cattle. Supplies of beef cattle from the North nominally nothing. Arrivals consist chiefly of milch cows, with a few slim steers butcher either to sell again or slaughter George Baldwin had a yard of good dressin S. F. Woodbridge had two car load of Western steers from Brighton landing and driven here for disposal. The market is quiet on cattle and prices steady. H. M. Mix sold 22 steers, average 700 lbs., at 5c live weight; 12 steers, average 800 lbs., at 5[c live. S. F. Woodbridge sold 6 steers, average 1150 lbs., at 7c live, and 18 other steers to other parties at same price. B. Dow sold 2 oxen, to dress 1200 lbs. each, at 10c per lb., D. W. to dress 1200 lbs. each, at 10c per lb., D. W.
Sheep. The largest lot was owned by G.
W. Sawyer, butcher, and bought at South
Charlestown, N. H., the latter part of last
week. Several lots were of ordinary grade,
not exactly relished by butchers. The sheep
shearing lusiness will soon be over, and the
Northern supply increased. We give prices
substantially the same as last week. N. E.
Rice sold 143 sheared yearlings, aver. 65 lbs.,
for \$710 the lot. J. K. Hooper sold a lot of
wool sheep, average 66 lbs., at 9c per lb. H.

demand at quotations. We quote extra chickens 163c per lb.; fair lots 164c; turkeys New York Market.

May 25 Flour. Market dull and in buyers' favor; scarcely any export and only a limited home trade inquiry. Western and state \$5.50 to 6.70; white wheat Western extra 6.70 to 7.10; extra Ohio 6.15 to 7.45; extra St. Louis 6.25 to 11. Wheat. Market heavy and 1 to 2c lower, with a good business in export at the decline; 1.45 to 21.47 for No. 2 Chicago; 1.47 for No. 2 Northwest; 1.48 to 1.49 for No. 2 Milwaukee; 1.40 to 1.50 for ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring; 1.51 to 1.53 for No. spring; 1.55 to 1.56 for choice winter red 1.65 for white Western. Corn. Marko Westerd in store. Sugar quiet and unchang-ed; 7½ to 7½ for fair to good refining; 8c for prime. Tallow quiet at 7½ to 7 13-15c. Pork lower, new mess \$17.75. Lard lower, prime steam 11 5-16c. Butter heavy, new Western 20 to 26c; state 26 to 30c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET Cattle. Beeves active and firm; poor to medium steers 04 to 104e; medium to fair 104 to 11e; fair to good 11 to 114e; good to ilow prime 11½ to 11½0; prime to choice 11½ to 12½0; extra 12 to 12½0. Sheep and lambs asy; elipped 5 to 7½0; wooled 5½ to 8c; per lambs 8 to 14½0. Hogs. Live dull and steady

St. Albans Market.

TUESDAY, May 26. Market dull and prices still lower than last week. We quote: Common to fair 20 to Me; medium to good 23 to 24c; choice 25c; selections 26 to 27c.

New Haven Market. From our Special Reporter TUESDAY, May 26

May 23d we shipped from this station one car potatoes, 30 veal calves. May 20th ship-ped 189 tubs butter, 7985 lbs., 4 bbts. eggs, 1 box maple sugar. Butter about 3c lower than last week. We quote: Butter 26 to 28c per eggs 16 to 161c per doz.; maple sugar 1 to 12c per lb.; potatoes 60 to 80c per bu.; ver calves 4c per lb.

Vergennes Market. From our Special Reports

Butter dull and from 3 to 4c lower than last week. We quote fair to good 23 to 24c; extra 25 to 26c; selections 27c. Eggs 18c. Potatoes, early rose retailing at 90c; other kinds 75 to 80c. Seed oats 75c. Maple sugar in tin cans 10 to 13c; cakes the same.

Richmond Market. From our Special Reports

from 8 to 14c; skins from 50 to 85c; potatoes

MONDAY, May 25. 140 boxes cheese, 32 bundles of skins, and one-half car of potatoes. Butter from 20 to 30c; most of the butter sold for 25c, a few fancy tubs sold for 30c, on orders.